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Measurement of the Branching Fraction for $B \rightarrow \psi(2S)K^*(892)$ Decays

K. Abe,⁸ K. Abe,⁴⁰ R. Abe,²⁸ T. Abe,⁴¹ I. Adachi,⁸ Byoung Sup Ahn,¹⁵ H. Aihara,⁴²
 M. Akatsu,²¹ Y. Asano,⁴⁷ T. Aso,⁴⁶ V. Aulchenko,² T. Aushev,¹² A. M. Bakich,³⁷
 Y. Ban,³² E. Banas,²⁶ A. Bay,¹⁸ P. K. Behera,⁴⁸ A. Bondar,² A. Bozek,²⁶ M. Bračko,^{19,13}
 J. Brodzicka,²⁶ B. C. K. Casey,⁷ P. Chang,²⁵ Y. Chao,²⁵ B. G. Cheon,³⁶ R. Chistov,¹²
 S.-K. Choi,⁶ Y. Choi,³⁶ M. Danilov,¹² L. Y. Dong,¹⁰ A. Drutskoy,¹² S. Eidelman,²
 V. Eigens,¹² Y. Enari,²¹ C. Fukunaga,⁴⁴ N. Gabyshev,⁸ A. Garmash,^{2,8} T. Gershon,⁸
 R. Guo,²³ F. Handa,⁴¹ T. Hara,³⁰ Y. Harada,²⁸ H. Hayashii,²² M. Hazumi,⁸ E. M. Heenan,²⁰
 I. Higuchi,⁴¹ T. Hojo,³⁰ T. Hokuue,²¹ Y. Hoshi,⁴⁰ K. Hoshina,⁴⁵ S. R. Hou,²⁵ W.-S. Hou,²⁵
 H.-C. Huang,²⁵ T. Igaki,²¹ Y. Igarashi,⁸ K. Inami,²¹ A. Ishikawa,²¹ R. Itoh,⁸ M. Iwamoto,³
 H. Iwasaki,⁸ Y. Iwasaki,⁸ H. K. Jang,³⁵ J. Kaneko,⁴³ J. H. Kang,⁵¹ J. S. Kang,¹⁵
 P. Kapusta,²⁶ S. U. Kataoka,²² N. Katayama,⁸ H. Kawai,³ Y. Kawakami,²¹ N. Kawamura,¹
 T. Kawasaki,²⁸ H. Kichimi,⁸ D. W. Kim,³⁶ Heejong Kim,⁵¹ H. J. Kim,⁵¹ H. O. Kim,³⁶
 Hyunwoo Kim,¹⁵ S. K. Kim,³⁵ T. H. Kim,⁵¹ P. Krokovny,² R. Kulasiri,⁵ S. Kumar,³¹
 A. Kuzmin,² Y.-J. Kwon,⁵¹ G. Leder,¹¹ S. H. Lee,³⁵ J. Li,³⁴ D. Liventsev,¹² R.-S. Lu,²⁵
 J. MacNaughton,¹¹ G. Majumder,³⁸ F. Mandl,¹¹ S. Matsumoto,⁴ T. Matsumoto,⁴⁴
 K. Miyabayashi,²² H. Miyake,³⁰ H. Miyata,²⁸ G. R. Moloney,²⁰ T. Mori,⁴ T. Nagamine,⁴¹
 Y. Nagasaka,⁹ E. Nakano,²⁹ M. Nakao,⁸ J. W. Nam,³⁶ Z. Natkaniec,²⁶ K. Neichi,⁴⁰
 S. Nishida,¹⁶ O. Nitoh,⁴⁵ S. Noguchi,²² T. Nozaki,⁸ S. Ogawa,³⁹ F. Ohno,⁴³ T. Ohshima,²¹
 T. Okabe,²¹ S. Okuno,¹⁴ S. L. Olsen,⁷ Y. Onuki,²⁸ W. Ostrowicz,²⁶ H. Ozaki,⁸
 P. Pakhlov,¹² H. Palka,²⁶ C. W. Park,¹⁵ H. Park,¹⁷ K. S. Park,³⁶ L. S. Peak,³⁷
 J.-P. Perroud,¹⁸ M. Peters,⁷ L. E. Piilonen,⁴⁹ N. Root,² K. Rybicki,²⁶ H. Sagawa,⁸
 S. Saitoh,⁸ Y. Sakai,⁸ M. Satapathy,⁴⁸ O. Schneider,¹⁸ S. Schrenk,⁵ C. Schwanda,^{8,11}
 S. Semenov,¹² K. Senyo,²¹ R. Seuster,⁷ M. E. Sevier,²⁰ H. Shibuya,³⁹ B. Shwartz,²
 V. Sidorov,² J. B. Singh,³¹ S. Stanič,^{47,*} M. Starič,¹³ A. Sugiyama,²¹ K. Sumisawa,⁸
 T. Sumiyoshi,⁴⁴ S. Suzuki,⁵⁰ S. K. Swain,⁷ T. Takahashi,²⁹ F. Takasaki,⁸ K. Tamai,⁸
 N. Tamura,²⁸ M. Tanaka,⁸ G. N. Taylor,²⁰ Y. Teramoto,²⁹ S. Tokuda,²¹ T. Tomura,⁴²
 S. N. Tovey,²⁰ W. Trischuk,^{33,†} T. Tsuboyama,⁸ T. Tsukamoto,⁸ S. Uehara,⁸
 K. Ueno,²⁵ S. Uno,⁸ S. E. Vahsen,³³ G. Varner,⁷ K. E. Varvell,³⁷ C. C. Wang,²⁵
 C. H. Wang,²⁴ J. G. Wang,⁴⁹ M.-Z. Wang,²⁵ Y. Watanabe,⁴³ E. Won,¹⁵ B. D. Yabsley,⁴⁹
 Y. Yamada,⁸ A. Yamaguchi,⁴¹ Y. Yamashita,²⁷ M. Yamauchi,⁸ H. Yanai,²⁸ J. Yashima,⁸
 Y. Yuan,¹⁰ Y. Yusa,⁴¹ J. Zhang,⁴⁷ Z. P. Zhang,³⁴ V. Zhilich,² and D. Žontar⁴⁷

(Belle Collaboration)

¹Aomori University, Aomori

²Budker Institute of Nuclear Physics, Novosibirsk

³Chiba University, Chiba

⁴Chuo University, Tokyo

⁵University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati OH

⁶Gyeongsang National University, Chinju

⁷University of Hawaii, Honolulu HI

⁸High Energy Accelerator Research Organization (KEK), Tsukuba

⁹Hiroshima Institute of Technology, Hiroshima

- ¹⁰*Institute of High Energy Physics,
Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing*
- ¹¹*Institute of High Energy Physics, Vienna*
- ¹²*Institute for Theoretical and Experimental Physics, Moscow*
- ¹³*J. Stefan Institute, Ljubljana*
- ¹⁴*Kanagawa University, Yokohama*
- ¹⁵*Korea University, Seoul*
- ¹⁶*Kyoto University, Kyoto*
- ¹⁷*Kyungpook National University, Taegu*
- ¹⁸*Institut de Physique des Hautes Énergies, Université de Lausanne, Lausanne*
- ¹⁹*University of Maribor, Maribor*
- ²⁰*University of Melbourne, Victoria*
- ²¹*Nagoya University, Nagoya*
- ²²*Nara Women's University, Nara*
- ²³*National Kaohsiung Normal University, Kaohsiung*
- ²⁴*National Lien-Ho Institute of Technology, Miao Li*
- ²⁵*National Taiwan University, Taipei*
- ²⁶*H. Niewodniczanski Institute of Nuclear Physics, Krakow*
- ²⁷*Nihon Dental College, Niigata*
- ²⁸*Niigata University, Niigata*
- ²⁹*Osaka City University, Osaka*
- ³⁰*Osaka University, Osaka*
- ³¹*Panjab University, Chandigarh*
- ³²*Peking University, Beijing*
- ³³*Princeton University, Princeton NJ*
- ³⁴*University of Science and Technology of China, Hefei*
- ³⁵*Seoul National University, Seoul*
- ³⁶*Sungkyunkwan University, Suwon*
- ³⁷*University of Sydney, Sydney NSW*
- ³⁸*Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay*
- ³⁹*Toho University, Funabashi*
- ⁴⁰*Tohoku Gakuin University, Tagajo*
- ⁴¹*Tohoku University, Sendai*
- ⁴²*University of Tokyo, Tokyo*
- ⁴³*Tokyo Institute of Technology, Tokyo*
- ⁴⁴*Tokyo Metropolitan University, Tokyo*
- ⁴⁵*Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology, Tokyo*
- ⁴⁶*Toyama National College of Maritime Technology, Toyama*
- ⁴⁷*University of Tsukuba, Tsukuba*
- ⁴⁸*Utkal University, Bhubaneswer*
- ⁴⁹*Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Blacksburg VA*
- ⁵⁰*Yokkaichi University, Yokkaichi*
- ⁵¹*Yonsei University, Seoul*

Abstract

We have measured the branching fractions of the colour suppressed decays $B^+ \rightarrow \psi(2S)K^{*+}(892)$ and $B^0 \rightarrow \psi(2S)K^{*0}(892)$ using a data sample of 84 million $B\bar{B}$ events recorded by the Belle detector on the $\Upsilon(4S)$ resonance. The branching fractions for the charged and neutral mode decays are $(8.13 \pm 0.77 \pm 0.89) \times 10^{-4}$ and $(7.20 \pm 0.43 \pm 0.65) \times 10^{-4}$, respectively.

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INTRODUCTION

The decays $B \rightarrow \psi(2S) K^*$ are colour-suppressed two-body decays with two vector mesons in the final state. Measurements of such processes can provide insight into the interplay between the weak and strong interactions.

We study eight different decay channels, which are combinations of two decay modes for the $\psi(2S)$: $\psi(2S) \rightarrow \ell\ell$ and $\psi(2S) \rightarrow J/\psi \pi^+\pi^-$; and four different K^* final states: $K^{*+} \rightarrow K^+\pi^0$, $K^{*+} \rightarrow K_S\pi^+$, $K^{*0} \rightarrow K^-\pi^+$, and $K^{*0} \rightarrow K_S\pi^0$ (charged conjugate processes are implied throughout this paper). The branching fractions for $B \rightarrow \psi(2S) K^*$ have been measured previously by the CLEO[1] and CDF[2] experiments. Our much larger data sample permits us to make more precise determinations of these quantities.

DATA SAMPLE AND EVENT SELECTION

This measurement uses a data sample of approximately 84 million $B\bar{B}$ events, corresponding to an integrated luminosity of 78 fb^{-1} , collected at the $\Upsilon(4S)$ resonance by the Belle detector[3] at KEKB[4]. KEKB is an energy-asymmetric double storage ring that collides 8 GeV electrons with 3.5 GeV positrons.

The Belle detector is a general-purpose large-solid-angle spectrometer with a 1.5-T solenoidal magnet. It is designed to study the properties of B mesons, charmed hadrons, and τ leptons, and also to study two-photon interactions. Charged particles are detected by a silicon vertex detector (SVD) that surrounds the interaction point, and then tracked by a cylindrical wire drift chamber (CDC). The CDC provides a three-dimensional momentum measurement of each track. Charged particles are identified via information from silica aerogel Cherenkov counters (ACC), a time-of-flight scintillator barrel (TOF), and specific ionization (dE/dx) measurements in the CDC. Electromagnetic showers are detected in an array of CsI(Tl) crystals (ECL) that is located just inside the solenoidal coil. Muons and K_L mesons are identified by glass-electrode resistive-plate counters (KLM) embedded in the solenoid's magnetic flux return.

Hadronic events are selected from the raw data sample by requiring at least three good charged tracks emerging from near the e^+e^- interaction point, within a cylindrical region of $r < 2.0 \text{ cm}$ and $|z| < 5.0 \text{ cm}$, aligned along the positron beam axis, and at least one cluster of 0.1 GeV or more within the ECL barrel. In the center-of-mass (CM) frame, the component of the total momentum along the beam axis of all charged tracks and neutral ECL clusters must be below $0.5\sqrt{s}/c$, where $\sqrt{s} = 10.58 \text{ GeV}$ is the total available energy. In the laboratory frame, the visible energy (the sum of the charged track momenta and the neutral cluster energies) must exceed $0.2\sqrt{s}$ and the neutral-only part must be between $0.1\sqrt{s}$ and $0.8\sqrt{s}$. Continuum (non-resonant $e^+e^- \rightarrow q\bar{q}$) events are suppressed relative to $e^+e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$ by requiring that the ratio R_2 of the second to the zeroth Fox-Wolfram moments[5] falls below 0.5.

Candidate charmonium mesons are reconstructed through the decays $J/\psi \rightarrow \ell^+\ell^-$, $\psi(2S) \rightarrow \ell^+\ell^-$, and $\psi(2S) \rightarrow J/\psi \pi^+\pi^- \rightarrow \ell^+\ell^-\pi^+\pi^-$, where ℓ represents either an electron or a muon. Electrons are identified by a maximum-likelihood technique that uses energy and momentum information from the ECL and CDC, respectively. If there is a neutral ECL cluster within 0.05 rad of the electron/positron direction, it is assumed to arise from bremsstrahlung, and its energy is added to that of the lepton. Both tracks are required to originate from a common vertex by requiring that their distance of closest approach,

measured along the beam axis, satisfies $|dz| < 5.0$ cm. Candidate J/ψ and $\psi(2S)$ mesons are retained if the mass difference between the reconstructed e^+e^- invariant mass and the nominal J/ψ or $\psi(2S)$ mass falls in the range $-0.150 < (M_{e^+e^-} - M_{J/\psi}) < 0.036$ GeV/ c^2 or $-0.186 < (M_{e^+e^-} - M_{\psi(2S)}) < 0.036$ GeV/ c^2 . (The windows are wider on the low side of the charmonium mass peak to allow for residual bremsstrahlung.) Muons are identified by a maximum likelihood technique that uses the momentum information from the CDC in combination with the range and transverse scattering information from the KLM. As for electrons, muon pairs must satisfy the common-vertex requirement of $|dz| < 5.0$ cm. Candidate J/ψ and $\psi(2S)$ mesons are retained if the reconstructed $\mu^+\mu^-$ mass satisfies $-0.060 < (M_{\mu^+\mu^-} - M_{J/\psi}) < 0.036$ GeV/ c^2 or $-0.070 < (M_{\mu^+\mu^-} - M_{\psi(2S)}) < 0.036$ GeV/ c^2 . The invariant-mass spectrum of the candidate inclusive $\psi(2S)$ sample is plotted in Fig. 1.

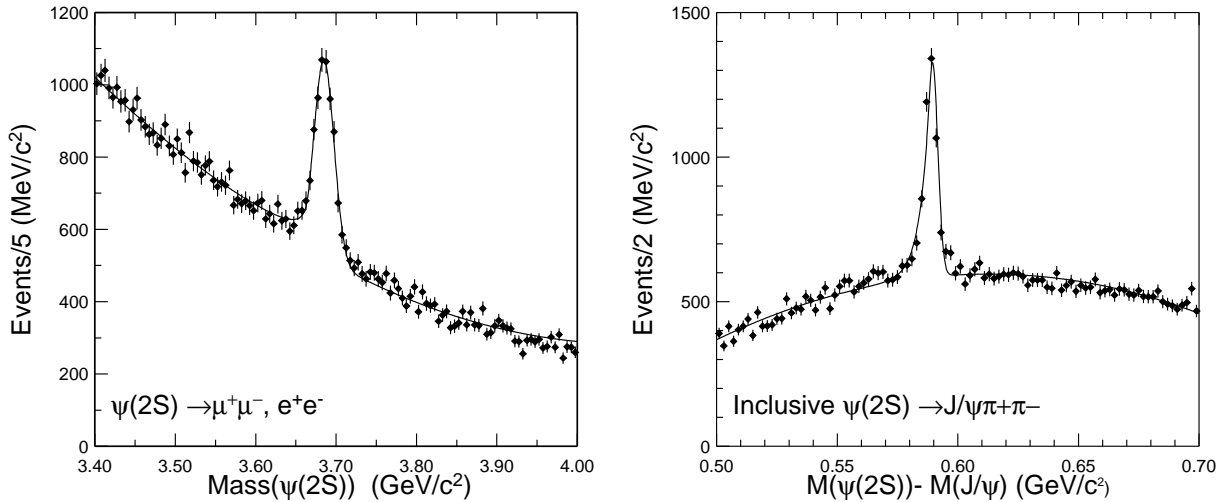


FIG. 1: Invariant mass spectra of $\psi(2S)$ candidates. The left plot shows $\psi(2S) \rightarrow \ell^+\ell^-$ while right plot shows $\psi(2S) \rightarrow J/\psi \pi^+\pi^-$.

Additional $\psi(2S)$ candidates are reconstructed through their decay to $J/\psi \pi^+\pi^-$. The J/ψ meson is reconstructed via its decay to dileptons, as described above. Here, the momenta of the leptons and the parent J/ψ candidate are redetermined in a mass-constrained fit assuming the nominal J/ψ meson mass. Pions are selected from charged tracks after electron and muon rejection. To reduce combinatorial background, the $\pi^+\pi^-$ invariant mass must exceed 0.4 GeV/ c^2 , and the CM momentum of the $\psi(2S)$ candidate must fall below 1.7 GeV/ c . The three-dimensional distance between the reconstructed vertices of the lepton pair and the pion pair must be less than 0.5 cm. We retain a candidate $\psi(2S)$ meson if its mass exceeds the reconstructed J/ψ mass by (0.59 ± 0.01) GeV/ c^2 . The spectrum of the mass difference between the $\psi(2S)$ candidate and the J/ψ daughter is shown in Fig. 1.

We reconstruct K^{*0} candidates from their decays to $K^+\pi^-$ or $K_S\pi^0$, and K^{*+} candidates from their decays to $K^+\pi^0$ or $K_S\pi^+$. Charged tracks are identified as kaons if they satisfy the kaon selection criterion derived from a maximum likelihood technique that distinguishes them from pions using information from the CDC, ACC, and the TOF; otherwise, they

are classified as pions. Neutral pions are reconstructed from pairs of photons (i.e., neutral ECL clusters) whose individual energies exceeds 60 MeV and whose invariant mass is in the window $0.12 < M_{\gamma\gamma} < 0.15$ GeV/ c^2 . (The photon and pion momenta of the surviving candidates are also recalculated assuming the nominal mass of the π^0 meson.)

K_S mesons are reconstructed from two oppositely charged pions whose distance of closest approach to the interaction point exceeds 0.25 mm in the plane perpendicular to the beam axis. If the two tracks have SVD hits, they must originate from a common vertex that is within the SVD but detached from the interaction point. Otherwise, the azimuthal coordinate of the common vertex must agree with the azimuthal direction of the pion pair within 0.1 rad. The invariant mass of the pion pair must be in the range $0.482 \text{ GeV}/c^2 < M_{\pi\pi} < 0.515 \text{ GeV}/c^2$.

When combining a neutral pion with either a charged or neutral kaon to form a K^* candidate, we require the K^* helicity angle (the angle of the kaon with respect to the K^* direction in the K^* rest frame) to satisfy $\cos\theta < 0.85$. This requirement provides rejection of the slow-pion background. The invariant mass of the $K^+\pi^-$ or $K_S\pi^+$ combinations and the $K_S\pi^0$ or $K^+\pi^0$ combinations must agree with the nominal K^* meson mass within 0.075 GeV/ c^2 and 0.090 GeV/ c^2 , respectively. For the $K^{*0} \rightarrow K^+\pi^-$ mode, the momenta of the kaon and pion are recalculated in a vertex-constrained fit.

MEASUREMENT OF BRANCHING FRACTIONS

Candidate B mesons are reconstructed by combining $\psi(2S)$ candidates with K^* candidates. For each B candidate, we calculate the momentum p_B and energy E_B in the CM frame, and from these the beam-constrained mass $M_{bc} = \sqrt{E_{\text{beam}}^2 - p_B^2}$ and the energy difference $\Delta E = E_B - E_{\text{beam}}$. ($E_{\text{beam}} \equiv \sqrt{s}/2$ is the beam energy in the CM frame.)

If there are multiple B candidates in an event, the best one is chosen by first discarding all but the best-reconstructed $\psi(2S)$ candidate, and then selecting the B candidate with the smallest χ^2 . This quantity is defined by $\chi^2 = \sum_i (m_i - \mu_i)^2 / \sigma_i^2$, where μ_i is the central value of the measured parameter m_i —i.e., the mass of the reconstructed $\psi(2S)$ or K^* —and σ_i the corresponding uncertainty. The B candidate selected in this way is retained only if it lies within a specified region of the M_{bc} - ΔE plane: $-0.2 < \Delta E < 0.2$ GeV and $5.2 < M_{bc} < 5.3$ GeV/ c^2 .

A signal box, $|\Delta E| < 0.03$ GeV (0.04 GeV for π^0 modes) and $5.27 < M_{bc} < 5.29$ GeV/ c^2 , was determined using a large sample of Monte Carlo signal events. We have verified that the M_{bc} and ΔE resolutions agree well between data and simulation. In the cases where the final state contains only charged tracks ($\ell^+\ell^-K^+\pi^-$ and $\ell^+\ell^-\pi^+\pi^-K^+\pi^-$), the track momenta are recalculated assuming a common vertex constraint; this improves the resolutions in M_{bc} and ΔE for signal B^0 candidates while having no effect on the background distribution.

Using the M_{bc} and ΔE signal box cut to restrict the sample of B meson candidates, we obtain $K\pi$ mass distributions for K^{*0} and K^{*+} candidates. These distributions are fitted to Breit-Wigner p -wave functions for signal and second-order polynomial functions for background. The $K\pi$ mass spectra of the exclusive K^* candidates are shown in Fig. 2. $B \rightarrow \psi(2S)K^*$ backgrounds are classified as coming from the $q\bar{q}$ continuum, combinatorics, feed across, and non-resonant $K\pi$ decay. The relative importance of each background category varies with the signal mode under consideration. Backgrounds of each type were studied for each mode using a combination of Monte Carlo samples and data sidebands, as described

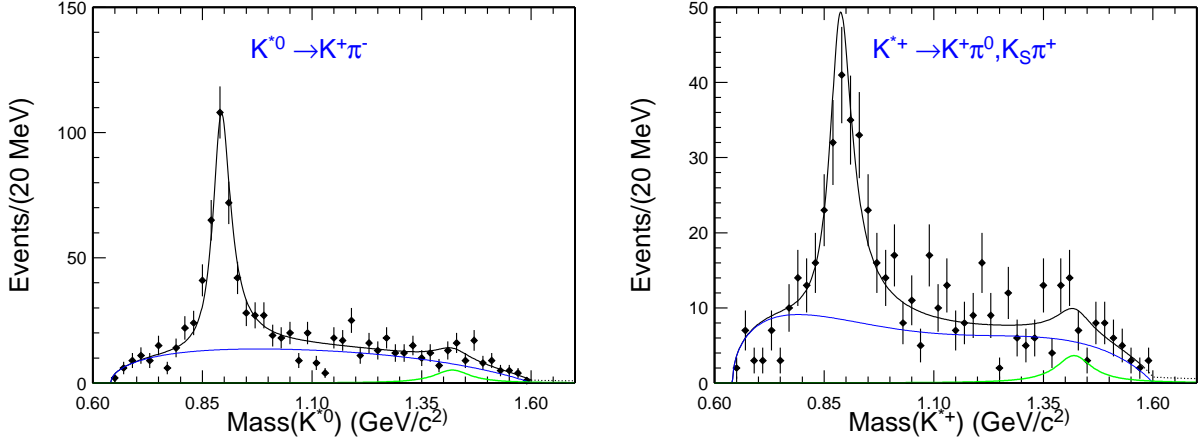


FIG. 2: Invariant mass of the (a) K^{*0} candidates reconstructed from $K^-\pi^+$ and $K_S\pi^0$ pairs, (b) K^{*+} candidates reconstructed from $K^+\pi^0$ and $K_S\pi^+$ pairs.

below.

We simulate the continuum background using the proportion 1 : 1.6 : 1 for $b : uds : c$ quarks. A Monte Carlo sample with a size corresponding to twice the data sample was generated and subjected to the selection criteria outlined above. Since no events survive our cuts, we conclude that the continuum contribution is negligible.

Combinatorial backgrounds are analyzed by using the sidebands of the experimental data. (A MC study was also considered, but owing to complications arising from non-resonant $B \rightarrow \psi(2S)K\pi$ backgrounds and contributions from higher K^* resonances, it was not adopted.) We take the areas in the ΔE - M_{bc} plane given by $5.2 < M_{bc} < 5.27$ GeV/ c^2 and $-0.2 < \Delta E < -0.05$ GeV and $0.05 < \Delta E < 0.12$ GeV for our sideband analysis. We exclude the $0.12 < \Delta E < 0.2$ GeV region from this study to avoid possible non-combinatorial contributions from $\psi(2S)K$ and $\psi(2S)\pi$ decays. Background from feed across is studied by using exclusive signal MC data generated using the program EvtGen [6]. The generated particles are tracked through the detector using the program GEANT [7]. Eight 20,000-event samples, corresponding to the eight $B \rightarrow \psi(2S)K^*$ modes studied, are used. For each decay mode studied, feed across backgrounds from the remaining seven modes are summed. The total amount of feed across relative to signal yields is 8.1-12.9%, depending on the mode.

Finally, backgrounds from non-resonant $B \rightarrow \psi(2S)K\pi$ modes are studied by using a sideband in the $K\pi$ mass spectrum with masses in the range $1.1 < M_{K\pi} < 1.3$ GeV/ c^2 . We obtain an estimated background contribution from non-resonant $K\pi$ modes of about 6.8% for $\psi(2S)K^{*+}$ and 4.7% for $\psi(2S)K^{*0}$.

Measurements of the branching fractions are based on fits to the beam-constrained mass (M_{bc}) distributions. Separate fits are performed for each of the eight submodes under study. These distributions comprise signal and background events as discussed in the previous sections. In the fits, the signal is described by a Gaussian whose mean and width are determined from MC. The combinatorial background is described using an ARGUS function [8] whose shape parameters are fixed using sideband data. The feed across background is modeled by a Crystal Ball function [9] where both the shape and the level are fixed by MC. The level of the feed across background depends on the $B \rightarrow \psi(2S)K^*$ branching fractions being measured, so an iterative procedure is adopted wherein the branching ratios obtained using

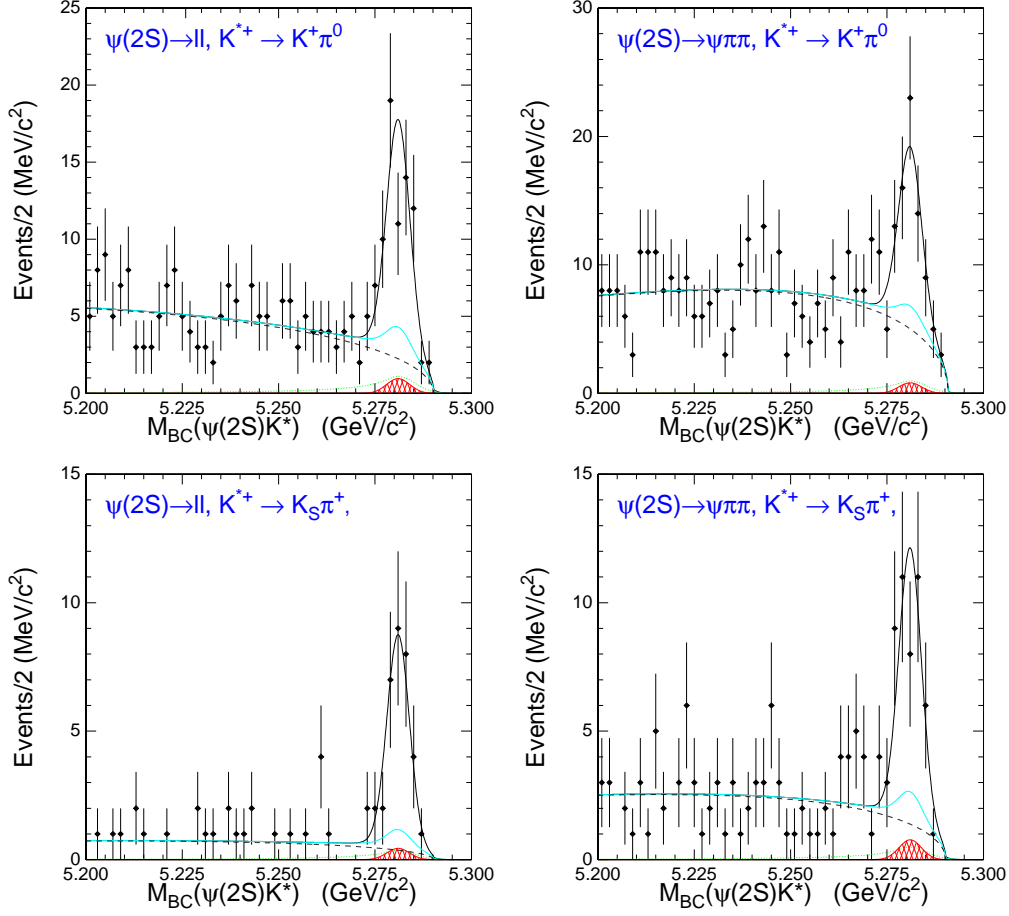


FIG. 3: Beam-constrained mass plots and fits for $B^+ \rightarrow \psi(2S)K^{*+}$. The left-hand plots are for $\psi(2S) \rightarrow \ell^+\ell^-$ and the right-hand plots are for $\psi(2S) \rightarrow J/\psi\pi^+\pi^-$. The top plots show $K^{*+} \rightarrow K^+\pi^0$ and the bottom plots show $K^{*+} \rightarrow K_S\pi^+$. The dashed lines show the combinatorial contribution to the background. The dotted lines (green) show the feed across background and the solid lines with hatched areas (red) show the contributions from non-resonant decay. The gray lines give total background.

initial estimates for the feed across modes are used to carry out a second analysis. Since the feed across backgrounds are a small fraction of the signal, this procedure quickly converges. The non-resonant $K\pi$ background is described by a Gaussian of fixed shape and amplitude. The level of the combinatorial background is allowed to vary. Figs. 3 and 4 show the fit results for $B^+ \rightarrow \psi(2S)K^{*+}$ and $B^0 \rightarrow \psi(2S)K^{*0}$ decays, respectively. Fitting results from the M_{bc} distributions are checked by carrying out a second set of fits to the ΔE distributions. This method yielded consistent results, with yield differences varying from 1 to 3%. The reconstruction efficiency for each decay mode is obtained using signal MC data with the same cut criteria. Table I shows the number of signal events, the reconstruction efficiency and the total number of background events for each decay mode. World average values [10] are used for the branching fractions for $\psi(2S) \rightarrow \ell^+\ell^-$, $\psi(2S) \rightarrow J/\psi\pi^+\pi^-$, $J/\psi \rightarrow \ell^+\ell^-$, and $K^* \rightarrow K\pi$ decays. Systematic errors arise from uncertainties in detector efficiency, particle identification efficiency, reconstruction efficiency, and beam-constrained mass fitting. We es-

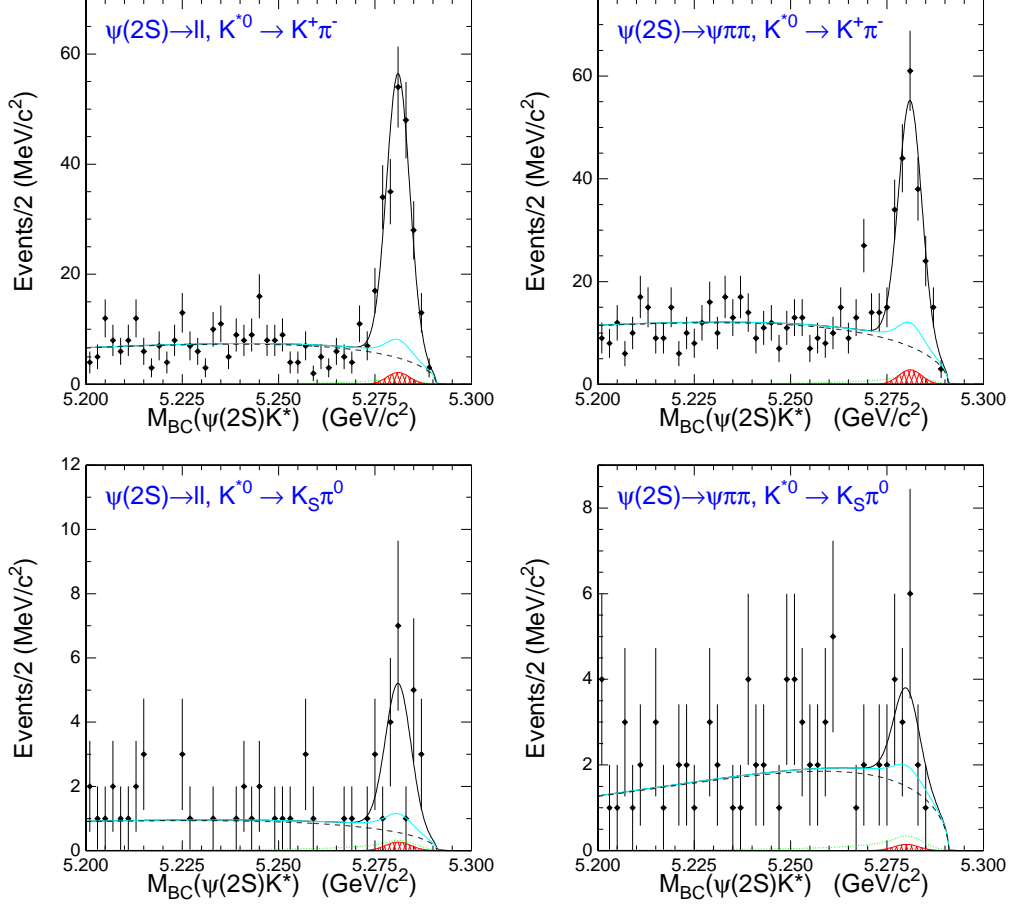


FIG. 4: Beam-constrained mass plots and fits for $B^0 \rightarrow \psi(2S)K^{*0}$. The left-hand plots are for $\psi(2S) \rightarrow \ell^+\ell^-$ and the right-hand plots are for $\psi(2S) \rightarrow J/\psi\pi^+\pi^-$. The top plots show $K^{*0} \rightarrow K^+\pi^-$ and the bottom plots show $K^{*0} \rightarrow K_S\pi^0$. The dashed lines show the combinatorial contribution to the background. The dotted lines (green) show the feed across background and the solid lines with hatched areas (red) show the contributions from non-resonant decay. The gray lines give total background.

timate these as follows: tracking efficiency (1.0% per track); particle identification efficiency (3.0% for leptons and less than 1% for kaons and pions); background contribution (5.0 - 7.0% decay mode dependent); neutral pion reconstruction (4.0%); number of $B\bar{B}$ events (1.0%); branching fraction for secondary decay (1.7%); and the effect of polarization (1.7%). The uncertainty in the background, which is the dominant contribution to the overall systematic error, is due to uncertainties surrounding the contributions of higher-mass K^* resonances to the $1.1 < M_{K\pi} < 1.3 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ mass region used to estimate the non-resonant contributions to the $K\pi$ mass region under the $K^*(890)$ peak.

The measured branching fractions are summarized in Table I. Table II shows the branching ratios that result from the weighted average of the four final states for the charged and neutral mode decays. Table II also shows previous measurements by CLEO [1] for comparison.

Decay channel	$\psi(2S)$	N_{sig}	$\varepsilon_{rec}(\%)$	N_{bkg}	$\mathcal{B} \times 10^4$
$\psi(2S)K^{*+}(K^+\pi^0)$	$\ell\ell$	50.6 ± 8.6	15.85	33.2	$7.96 \pm 1.41 \pm 0.84$
	$\psi\pi\pi$	47.6 ± 9.8	5.25	57.1	$8.97 \pm 1.78 \pm 0.96$
$\psi(2S)K^{*+}(K_S\pi^+)$	$\ell\ell$	32.2 ± 6.0	15.5	9.8	$7.69 \pm 1.46 \pm 0.82$
	$\psi\pi\pi$	36.1 ± 7.0	6.42	18.2	$8.21 \pm 1.66 \pm 1.12$
$\psi(2S)K^{*0}(K^+\pi^-)$	$\ell\ell$	181.4 ± 15.2	29.5	62.6	$7.66 \pm 0.62 \pm 0.61$
	$\psi\pi\pi$	164.2 ± 14.6	12.1	91.6	$6.70 \pm 0.65 \pm 0.74$
$\psi(2S)K^{*0}(K_S\pi^0)$	$\ell\ell$	13.2 ± 4.2	10.3	7.3	$9.35 \pm 2.73 \pm 0.97$
	$\psi\pi\pi$	7.9 ± 4.3	4.01	13.4	$5.75 \pm 3.43 \pm 1.02$

TABLE I: Number of signal events, reconstruction efficiency, number of background events and measured branching fractions for each decay mode.

Decay channel	Belle ($\mathcal{B} \times 10^4$)	CLEO ($\mathcal{B} \times 10^4$)
$B^+ \rightarrow \psi(2S)K^{*+}$	$8.13 \pm 0.77 \pm 0.89$	$8.9 \pm 2.4 \pm 1.2$
$B^0 \rightarrow \psi(2S)K^{*0}$	$7.20 \pm 0.43 \pm 0.65$	$7.6 \pm 1.1 \pm 1.0$

TABLE II: The results of measured branching fractions after taking weighted average for different decay channels.

CONCLUSION

The branching fraction for $B \rightarrow \psi(2S)K^*(890)$ has been measured using a sample of 84 million B pairs. The results are consistent with earlier measurements from CLEO [1] and CDF [2], but offer improved statistical accuracy.

* on leave from Nova Gorica Polytechnic, Slovenia

† on leave from University of Toronto, Toronto ON

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